"It is remarkable, that although existing from the earliest times of the colonization of New Mexico, a period of two centuries, in a state of continual hostility with the numerous savage tribes of Indians who surrounded their territory, and in constant insecurity of life and property from their attacks; being also far removed from the entheir attacks; being also far removed from the en-ervating influence of large cities, and in their isolated situation, entirely dependent on their own resources, the inhabitants are totally destitute of those qualities which, for the above reasons, we might naturally have expected to distinguish them, and are as deficient in energy of character and physical courage, as they are in all the moral and intellectual qualities. In their special state, but one degree removed from the veriest savages, they might take lessons even from these in morality and the conventional decencies of life. Imposing no restraint on their passions, a shame-less and universal concubinage exists, and a total disregard of moral law, to which it would be impossible to find a parallel in any country calling itself civilized. A want of honorable principle, terise all their dealings Liars by nature, they are treacherous and faithless to their friends, hundred instances."
"'One out of a hundred instances;' and these

are soon to be our beloved countrymen! How prophetic these remarks! How precisely has the result fulfilled the prediction? Such a people have no notion of free Government. As Mr. Webster predicted, their constitution has been framed in the city of Washington; and they have adopted just such a constitution as the Exhaust and strug-ling right. ecutive saw fit to send them.

New Mexico will not be in a condition to come

population is not so great now, as it was a hunpopulation is not so great now, as it was a hundred years ago. Gregg, a most reliable authority, says in his Commerce of the Prairies, published last year, "If we exclude the unsubjugated savages, the entire population of New Mexico, including the Pueblo Indians, cannot be set down, according to the best estimates I have been able to obtain, at more than 70,000 souls. These are divided as follows: White Creoles, say 1,000; Mestizoes or mixed Creoles, 59,000; and Pueblo Indians 10,000; of naturalized citizens the number is inconsiderable—searchy twenty; and if we have the public place an improper estimate on the qualities of a genius as solid as it was shining.

Owing at first to some difference of opinion our ranks. It repays us for many craven deserting the properties of the Committee of Twenty-two.

The spirit they breathe cannot be mistaken, and when such retired Statesmen as WILLIAM C. PRESTON take this position, well may their old allies here awaken to the actual sentiment of the South.

Well may we rejoice at such an accession to our ranks. It repays us for many craven deserting the properties of the committee of twenty-two.

The spirit they breathe cannot be mistaken, and when such retired Statesmen as WILLIAM C. PRESTON take this position, well may their old allies here awaken to the actual sentiment of the South.

Well may we rejoice at such an accession to our ranks. It repays us for many craven deserber is inconsiderable—scarcely twenty; and if we except transient traders, there are not over double doubt will continue to confine, agriculture prin-cipally to the valleys of the constant flowing streams. In some places the crops are frequently cut short by the drying up of the streams." All of the land susceptible of cultivation is now in cultivation. It is true, their agriculture is very rude; and no doubt American enterprise would increase its product. But the New Mexicanslive upon very little-less than half of what our people require; and consequently consumption will in-crease, as our people go there, faster than produc-

shall, when she will be in a condition to come into he Uni n. A territorial government was what asked of us to extend to them, until the interference of the Executive induced them to form a State constitution. But sir, I never will agree to admit her as a State, until the character and number of SANTA FE MEETING .- At an adjourned meet-

ing of the citizens of Harris county, held at the Pemperance Hall, in the city of Houston, on Benj. F. Tankersley, esq., being in the chair, J. Castanie acting as Secretary—a majority of the adopted:

WHEREAS, The recent attempt upon the part States; and in order that the people throughout our State may know the opinions and determi-

territorial I mits of the State of Texas, are as against his and her common assailants. follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Sabine River, running west along the Gulf of Mexico the forty-second degree of North latitude, thence along the boundary line, defined between the

the United States Government, to take from the State of Texas, by compromise or otherwise, people of Texas, is a violation of the articles of innexation and the rights of Texas, which will be promptly met by her citizens.

Resolved, That we, the people of Harris counv. view the present Compromise bill pending of a man" in his person. offere the Congress of the United States, as ontaining features detrimental to the honor, ntegrity and interest of the State of Texas, and ill for compromise.

Resolved, That we will cordially co-operate ith our fellow-citizens of the State of Texas, nd pledge our lives and property to sustain the onor, integrity, and rights of the State of Texas. On motion

Resolved, That these Resolutions be printed, d a copy forwarded to every member of the elegation of Texas to the Congress of the nited States, and to every member of the State

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die. B. F. TANKERSLEY, Chairman. J. CASTANIE, Act'g Sec'y.

A. J. Hamilton, Esq.-This gentleman, who on. He branded as utterly false, the charge reulated by one of his opponents, A. H. Evans, relation to his giving an official opinion as to qualification of voters for the seat of governent, and showed the trickery and humbuggery that gentleman in their true colors. unkly confess that we were slightly humbugged of similar import.

Mr. Evans, but when the different circulars that had issued in his electioneering tour to suit the fferent latitudes appeared, we began to open our es to his disreputable electioneering tactics. Hamilton defended his course in relation to

'Colony Act" of the last Legislature, we be-

ve, to the satisfaction of all who heard him .-

ce, and well assorted stock of

IAs they receive the bulk of their goods DIRECT Im EUROPEAN PORTS, they feel assured of and able to compete successfully with any other arket in the United States.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.

Our whole country is indebted to Virginia.

209 King street, north-west corner of King and Market streets.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1850

Mr. Bayly's Speech We insert to-day an able speech of Hon. T. H. BAYLY, of Virginia. It is conclusive against the claims of New Mexico and California to admission as States, and exhibits in a clear and cogent manner the motives and means by which the territorial questions have assumed their present malign and dangerous aspect.

Hon. William C. Preston and Southern Rights.

Of all the statesmen in this country, there has been none whose whole career and character have been more thoroughly conservative than and consummate duplicity and treachery, charac- WM. C. PRESTON'S-whose name recalls the highest oratorical triumphs ever achieved on the

and other Americans, may be given—one of a him; and none that ever heard his eloquence, or hundred instances."

Government is worth preserving, and to avoid which any danger should be encountered. had reason to know the pure patriotic devotion which animated his every public act, could fail to recognize that he was not only kindred in blood and in renown, but also in soul, to that

For several years past the accents of that eloquent voice have been unheard in our public into this Union in twenty years, if she ever will be. New Mexico was settled prior to 1590 several councils—and the sage suggestions of a ripened years before the settlement at Jamestown. Its experience and anxious patriotism, have been

Owing at first to some difference of opinion on points of policy with the majority of the people of Carolina, which he was too honest and independent to modify or abandon, and latterly the necessity of irregation has confined, and no closed some years since-yet he has ever kept himself informed most thoroughly on public affairs, and been always the earliest apprized of any changes in the policy of the parties that have divided the country. As President of the South Carolina College,

he has had much to do with moulding the minds of Southern youth, and with the masses of the Southern Whigs his voice must ever be poten-I am anxious to organize a territorial government for New Mexico, and to keep her in a territorial condition until the time arrives, if it ever significance to the sentiments and the avowals significance to the sentiments and the avowals of such a man. In this great controversy he has the people themselves declared in favor of, and hitherto taken no active part, from motives of Southern patriot, who wishes to see the Federal honorable adjustment of this pending controversy might yet be made. Those honored with his confidence and friendship know with what repugnance he approached the idea of disunionhow he cherished, as the whole slandered South the 8th day of August, 1850, for the purpose of always has done, (and the "agitators" most of taking into consideration the San'a Fe question, all,) the bonds of brotherhood binding the North her enemies look on with folded arms and a deand South together-and with what pain he saw committee appointed at a previous meeting to those bonds fretting themselves away. While draft resolutions, expressive of the views of the he could be silent conscientiously, he forbore people of Harris county, upon said question, presented through the chairman the following the chairman the following there is a point where every patriot feels himresolutions, which were read, and after remarks by H. H. Allen and S. S. Tomkins, esqrs., and self called upon to take a position, and come to ment sets strongly in one direction, and pettiby the chairman, the same were unanimously the rescue of imperilled rights and honor-and WM. C. Preston has spoken in a manner which of the Executive and Cabinet of the United States, and a portion of the politicians of the all true hearted Southern Whigs to be, in this will most certainly maintain them. Neither shows what he conceives his duty, and that of Morth, to deprive the State of Texas of, and abridge her rights to the Santa Fe territory, has excited and aroused the people of the State to the St excited and aroused the people of the State to that man is WM. C. PRESTON, who has ever From an article in the Register, also the uttermost of their ability, all rights guaran- clung to his party, under circumstances where teed to them by the articles of annexation be- any man of weaker will or less lofty spirit, would tween the Republic of Texas and the United have succumbed. His motives are above suspicion-no one can be shameless enough to affix nation of the people of Harris county, it is by to his honored name the title of "Agitator," nor suspect any selfish purpose in his taking posithis meeting suspect any selfish purpose in his taking posi-Resolved, That the true legal and legitimate tion with his section and his adopted State,

three leagues from land to the mouth of the some time past has been very feeble, has of late | ing about slavery. The other Territories must Rio Grande; thence up the principal stream of been greatly restored, though his bodily infirmity said River to its source; thence due North to the forty-second degree of North latitude, thence the forty-second degree of North latitude degree o brilliancy of his intellect, as in the case of his to defeat by all legal means the passage of all Republic of Texas and the United States, to the place of beginning.

great compect, Calhoun. As the scabbard has bills giving Governments to these Territories that may have the "Wilmot Proviso" tacked on the place of beginning. Resolved, That any attempt upon the part of Damascus blade have become yet more percepti- obstinacy of Hale, Seward & Co., and a few ble. But we must bring our comments to a "Hotspurs," of the South. The time has army portion of territory embraced within the close-though the theme is one on which we rived that requires that every Southerner should imits thus defined, without the consent of the would gladly linger, since a long personal and specified from the linguistics, and present an undispective of Texas, is a violation of the articles of political intimacy with this truly great man, has triotism is hushed in the North, the instinct of taught us the rare combination of qualities of self interest is as lively as ever. They cannot head and heart which "gave the world assurance afford to lose the golden harvest that the manu-

At a meeting of the citizens of Columbia, S. C., on the 24th ult., to establish a Southern Rights were expired, they would wish every negro in hat we are opposed to the same, or any other Association, the following interesting incident Africa, or in a much warmer climate. They occurred, as we learn from the Telegraph of that

Our distinguished fellow citizen W. C. Preston, that ærial moral elevation upon which their fancy who during the late session of our College, had devoted himself to the discharge of his duties as President of that institution, in the midst of declining health, and physical sufferings, and against the earnest remonstrance of physicians and tion to visit the Moultrie House, as a means of recreation and improvement. He returned to our town on Friday evening last-the day before our Meeting; and finding that the aspect a candidate for Attorney General, addressed of the weather on Saturday, would forbid even large concourse of the citizens of this coun-on Monday last. We will not even trust manifested his interest in the cause, and purpose arself to attempt a synopsis of the very able, of the Meeting, by sending a series of resolutions to a friend, to be presented in his name. The resolutions will be found in the proceedings of jons, and preach the dectrine of submission to the meeting and we may remark, that having been accidently delayed in the presentation, they could only be referred to the Committee which had been previously appointed under resolutions

No one who knows what the name of PRES-TON suggests to the ear of a Carolinian-no one who has ever listened to him, as thousands have yielded to his matchless eloquence, and as the try people of Louisiana could endure the dulfeelings and impulses, and thou ghts of thousands ness, to say nothing of the heresy of such papers have waited on his lips for utterance and ex- as the Bee, and the Courier. But as it is a pression-no one, in short, who has ever heard him on any occasion, can fail to appreciate the & E. I. K E R R I S O N & C O. intense delight which was produced by the fact above referred to. We all knew too well, and We have not been able, ourselves, to u regretted the inroads of sickness which had kept OREIGN DRY GOODS In their those who purchase DRY GOODS in their those papers could be stand how the editors of those papers could be stand how the editors of those papers could be stand how the editors of those papers could be properly the pr that they are now prepared to offer a large, questered his mighty powers, and his heaveninspired energies, from scenes which they once Greign, Fancy, and Staple Dry Goods. had found so congenial; but here we found that

> the Cornelia of States, whose jewels, both in tom of our readers. A direct foreign trade is number and quality, far excel all the Gracchi one of the effectual remedies of the South for that line, to the advertisement of "W." of Sathat Rome, in her palmiest days, could boast; Northern aggression and Federal consolidation. vannah, Georgia.

I will take leave to introduce you to these, your soon-to-be-respected fellow-citizens of New THE SOUTHERN PRESS. that glorious and time honored mother of States and statesmen, has given many true and gallant that gift so thoroughly, and proven himself so contains some strictures on Mr. Fillmore which truly and nobly Carolinian that Carolina has we cannot commend: long ceased to regard him as an adopted son. Let the name of Preston henceforth be one of

Resolved. That the transevering and systematic assaults made by the non-slave-holding States upon the property and feelings of the slave-holding States, render it expedient and proper that the latter should adopt measures to arrest the grievance and secure to themselves are treacherous and faitness to their friends, cowardly and cringing to their enemies: cruel, as all cowards are, they unite savage ferocity with their want of animal courage; as an example of which, their recent massacre of Governor Bent, of that great patriot seems to have fallen upon that peace and safety, the enjoyment of which is the object of all government. That the attacks upon our honor and our interest subject which, their recent massacre of Governor Bent, of that great patriot seems to have fallen upon the control of the peace and safety, the enjoyment of which is the object of all government. That the attacks upon our honor and our interest subject upon the control of the peace and safety, the enjoyment of which is the object of all government.

Resolved, That firm and concerted action is ecessary for the protection of the Southern States, and for the purpose of effecting this, it is expedient to organize an Association for the maintenance of Southern Rights, honor, and ranquility-the principles, rules, and Constitution of which Association are hereby referred to a Committe of 12 to report to an adjourned meeting this day-week The members of the committee to be appointed by the Chairman. On motion of Hon. J. A. Black the foregoing esolutions were referred to the Committee of

our ranks. It repays us for many craven deserions, and animates us to look down with mingled pity and scorn upon the base-hearted deserters and ribald hirelings who seek to emasculate Southern pride and Southern bonor, and to make a sale of Southern safety to the highest Presidential bidder.

Favorable Signs!

The tone of the South is rising, for exchanges evidence of this. Even the Raleigh Star, a Whig paper of great influence, and rather refollowing editorial:

THE UNION OF THE SOUTH FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION .- Let this be the watchword of every delicacy, and from a lingering hope that some Union preserved on its Constitutional basis. Let us cease for heaven's sake, all strife with each other and present an united front to our common enemy. "It is unfortunate for the South to be in a minority;" but her cause will be hopeless if that minority is divided against itself. What Southern man but must be hu miliated, as well as desperate, at the idea that the South should be her own executioner, while

It also copies the following: "Our Southern and Southwestern exchanges are crowded with accounts of Southern Rights Meeting, all of which breathe the spirit of calm fogging politicians might as well seek to swim up the current of the Mississippi as to stem that resistless current, or change its direction. The

same place and date, we make the following extract :

"But nothing, it seems, will satisfy Northern

fanatics. Let us now come to the determination to have our rights to the fullest extent. We must have our share of California, as a Territory or Territories, and not as States, and also of New Mexico. Utah has already received the sanction We rejoice to learn that his health, which for of the Union to become a Territory, saying nothalso be silent on that subject, or they will never facturing of Southern produce gives them. They would be so much crippled in their commerce by a dissolution of the Union, that before five years would be the first to propose a re-union. If these assertions are facts, (as they undoubtedly are) all we want is to be united, and present a We cannot refrain from expressing the heart- firm aspect, and you will soon see our Northern felt gratification, which one incident afforded us. friends returning to reason, and descending from has placed them."

These and similar indications from various quarters show that papers which have heretofore been halting, have at length yielded to the friends, had availed himself of the annual voca- force of that great current of opinion which will soon sweep over the entire South.

3-37" We are glad to learn that the Planters of Louisiana contemplate the establishment of a Southern Press in New Orleans. It is birth time that certain Northern parasitic prints of that city, who live in Southern land by Southean institutions, and devote the eselves to Northern opinthe North, should be repudiated.

A single planter has offered a thousand dollars to aid in establishing the right sort of a paper, and it is necessary for the enterprize only For Lieut, Governor-Manual Alvarez, . to begin to succeed.

We have long been surprised that the counwarm climate, we suppose they are taken to pro- For F. A. Cunningham,

We have not been able, ourselves, to understand how the editors of those papers could

"Sleepless themselves, to give their readers sleep." We insert to-day the advertisement of

the spirit was still the same, that his heart was Messrs. C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co., of Charleston, S. C. They are importers direct of foreign Our whole country is indebted to Virginia, Dry Goods, and we commend them to the cus-

SOUTHERN PRESS .- The Louisiana Courier ex and statesmen, has given many true and gallant sons to the service of our country, in Council Hall and on tented field. But to us—to South graph, that we copy it for the information of Hall and on tented field. But to us—to South graph, that we copy it for the information of Carolinia—she has given one who has ratified our readers. We take it from an article which

THE SOUTHERN PRESS -This journal was es long ceased to regard him as an adopted son. Let the name of Prestor henceforth be one of the links which bind together the "Old Dominion" and the "Palmetto State."

From the minutes of the meeting we extract the resolutions offered.

The business of the day having thus far proceeded the Hon. Jos. A. Black announced, that he had that moment received the subjoined series of resolutions, from the Hon. W. C. Preston, whose state of health precluded him from being present and offering them in person:

Resulted That the transcovering and exertors.

The Southern Press —This journal was established by disorganizers and some few good and true men from the South, who were deceived and deluded into the giving of aid and assistance, for the avowed purpose of putting down the Union of the States.—

The editor of that edifying sheet is wrought up to the utterance of ferociously savage anticipations but the passage of the Texas and New Mexico boundary bill. He says there is "good reason to believe that the people of Texas will never consent to be bought off nor to sell any portion of their territory to the Free Soilers, and we greatly mistake the temper of that people, if they will ratify mistake the temper of that people, if they will ratify such an act, passed while the threat of the President was suspended over their heads, like a

Of course the "Southern Press" rejoices in view of the defeat of all measures calculated to settle the exciting sectional questions which are now agitating the country, and which promise to give peace and quiet to the nation. The Southern Press is battling for its existence. Let Congress pass the measures which it so bit-terly opposes and its end draws near. It sprung into exixtence like the gourd of Jonah, in one night, and the rays of the unclouded sun of peace and Union would wither it in a day. It was begotten in agitation, brought forth in ag-itation, can only live by sectional agitation, and s destined to die for the want of agitation, if he House pass the bill sent up to them by the Senate.— Mobile Advertiser.

It is true the Southern Press has been called into existence by agitation-an agitation, therefore, which it did not begin-nor did its friends When great events arise, they demand the intervention of minds that can comprehend them

The Lousiana Courier and the Mobile Register are not the creations of agitation, but of stagnation and submission

They are not equal to the existing exigency They would flourish in the atmosphere of Austria and Russia, or in any other tranquil dispot ism. They will perish like the musquitoes and wigletails that are generated in torpid and malarious elements, and die when the air and waters are purified by the storm. When therefore the present commotion shall cease, when aggression is driven back and liberty revives, such journals as those will sicken and disappear.

If it is thought the Southern Press will not survive the restoration of tranquility, we invite rom that region present the most indubitable a trial of the experiment. Give us justice-and give us peace. And when the minds of mer are restored to calmness and deliberation, they markable for the moderation of its tone, uses in will be astonished that such papers as the Courier its last number such language as this, in the and Register were ever countenanced in a free country-and equally astonished that they had the hardihood to attack the Southern Press.

> Sydney Smith's Views on Progress. There is a certain class of well-meaning peo

ole in public and private life, who are eternally imitating Lot's wife, and looking back when they should be looking forward. With them "the wisdom of our ancestors" is infallible, and Washington's Farewell Address a specific for all the evils the Constitution is heir to. As private individuals, these gentry believe in the stage lines yet, in preference to rail-road carsas publicists, they never have travelled past Nullification and CLAY's Compromise-and in looking back at these, bid fair to share Mrs. Lot's

For the benefit of such laudators of the "temporis acti," we subjoin a leaf from Sydney SMITH ON Progress:

"It is of some importance at what period man is born. A young man, alive at this period to ourselves.

Thank God, the Convention did meet, and as Thank God, the Convention did meet, and as amounting now to nearly seventy years. Gas streets of London, in all but the utter darkness of a twinkling oil lamp, under the protection of watchmen, in their climateric, and exposed to every species of insult. I have been nine hours in sailing from Dover to Calais, before the invention of steam. It took me nine hours to go from Taunton to Bath, and now I can go in six hours from Taunton to London! In going from Taunton to Bath, I suffered between 10,000 and 12,000 severe contusions, before stone breaking Macadam was born. I paid £15 in a single year for repairs of carriage spring, on the pavement of London; and now glide without noise or fracture on wooden pavements. I can walk, by the assistance of the police, from one end of London to the other, without molestation; or if tired, get into a cheap cab, instead of those cottages on wheels, which the backney coaches were at the beginning of my life. I had no umbrella. They were little used and very dear. There were no water-proof hats, and my hat has often been reduced by rains, to its primitive pulp. I could not keep my small clothes in their proper place, for braces were unknown. If I had the gout, there was no colchium. If I was bilious, there was no calomel. If I was attacked by ague, there first and is the only enterprise of the kind was no quinine. There were filthy coffeehouses instead of elegant clubs. Game could not be bought. Quarrels about uncommuted tithes were endless. The corruption of Parliament before reform, infamous. There were no banks to receive the savings of the poor. The poor laws were gradually sapping the vitals of the country. Whatever miseries I suffered I had no post, to whisk my complaints, for a single penny to the remotest corners of the empire. And yet, in spite of all these privations, I lived on quietly, and am now ashamed that I was not discontented and utterly surprised that all these changes and inventions did not occur two centuries ago. I forgot to add, that as the basket of stage coaches, in which luggage was then carried, had no springs, your clothes were rubbed to pieces, and that even in the best society, one-third of the genteel at least, were al-

ways drunk. POPULAR VOTE OF NEW MEXICO .- The following is published in the St. Louis papers as the official report of the votes cast for State officers under the Constitution adopted by the people of New Mexico.

For Governor-Henry Connelly, Do do Cornn St. Vrain. For Congress-Wm. S. Messervy, Hugh N. Smith,

In the election of U.S. Senators, the votes in the Legislature were as follows For Richard H. Weightman,

For Jacob Houghton,

thus shown to have been nine thousand three hundred and eight; for a voting population of which size, she asks to be represented in the Congress

We call the attention of our readers in

Senator Whiteomb

The following note was received from Senator Whitcomb on Saturday, and was mislaid or it would have been inserted in yesterdays paper,

instead of our own remarks:-SENATE CHAMBER, August, 30, 1850. GENTLEMEN: In your paper of yesterday, in a list of members of Congress, purporting to be taken from the New York Herald, I am classed as a "Free Soiler." This is without the slightes foundation as the whole history of my life, my political opinions uniformly expressed, as well as the votes given and remarks made by me in my place, during the present session of Congress abundantly prove.

I am very respectfully, Your obt. servant. JAMES WHITCOMB. Editors of the Southern Press.

DeBow's Review and the Southern Ques tions. We cheerfully give place to the annexed com

unication from Mr. DEBow: Washington, Sept. 2d, 1850.

Editors of the Southern Press: Will you do me the favor to extract the anexed letter from the Charleston Mercury, in which I have corrected some impressions, an article published in the July number of my Review appears to have created. I have only to add in regard to your own enterprise, the Southern Press, so far from ever having entertained any unfavorable views or feelings, my whole heart has ever been with it and in its success If I spoke despondingly, it was only that Southern apathy had been previously so profound, and no one more than myself rejoices that the light of a brighter day has dawned. I am in favor of every movement which can tend to the political

or physical elevation of the South.

Your ob't serv't, J. D. B. DEBOW.

Charleston, Aug. 27, 1850. Messes. Editors: Having been absent for some weeks from New Orleans, traveling almost continually in pursuit of health, an earlier opportunity has not been offered to reply to the strictures of several leading Southern papers made upon an article written by me, and pub lished in the July number of my Review, enti-tled "The Cause of the South." Late as it is in the day I am induced to notice these strice tures, from the apprehension they will do mis chief to a work which is designed almost exclusively for Southern circulation, and which has for five years exercised a sleepless vigilance in detecting and exposing everything which could tend to the advancement of the resources. strength, influence, and power of our people. think if I have offenced in any thing, it has not been in the zeal with which I have urged this cause through every trial and discomfiture.

I am now brought to judgment for having characterized the Nashville Convention and the Address of the Southern members of Congress as failures, and accused of an overweaning at tachment to the Federal Union. My friends who know me personally and well, know with what deep regret and bitter mortification those confessions were wrung from me, and how I had battled in the cause of the Convention from almost the first day it was proposed. I spoke publicly and privately and with scarcely the sympathy of one in a hundred persons with whom I was intimately associated. I may even claim the credit of having prepared almost the only papers that were published in Louisiana, urging the appointment of Delegates by the

Legislature.
When the "Cau e of the South" was written the Convention had not met, but who could mis take the apathy of the people? Two or three States only seemed really in earnest, and these the ballot box showed but a meagre vote Several large and important States would not have a single Delegate! Was this to arouse and inspire the South and provoke from our aggressors respect and fear ! Alas! the month which preceded the Nashville meeting was one of the tarkest in the whole history of the South! Nothing was evident but our weakness and distractions, and we were formidable nowhere but

human life he has been introduced; and I bring far as it fell short of what we had a right to exture is not hushed within us-we are at las "touched with noble anger," and are learning was unknown; I groped my way about the to forget every other watchword of party but OUR RIGHTS." In the harmony of the South

only can there be found safety for the Union! In regard to this Union, and to the charge of loving it too much, let me say, in conclusion, that I acknowledge no sympathy with any man who under-prizes its advantages. As our fathers framed, so I love and venerate it; for all the associations of the past, the sacred memories of sages, heroes, and patriots, the toils, sufferings, and triumphs we have endured or won. I would stand by this Union in its hour of peril, to preserve at every hazard, save the sacrifice of onor or of principle. Further than this, the English Revolution and that of '76 are before us. Men deserve to be doubly enslaved who will console themselves in the surrender of actual rights with the sickly sentiments of fealty or al begiance, or by whatever other name they denominate the relation which connects them

I hope the papers which have criticized my article, will insert, or notice, this reply, and I am sure that I may appeal to the whole South, and particularly to my native State, for a liberal and generous support of the Review, which is conducted at enormous expense, and which was the among as.

JAS. D. B. DEBOW, Editor Southern and Western Review.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

REMOVALS.-There have been recently several changes" made in the Treasury Department old clerks invited out and new ones taken in) and we are told, more will be made in a few days, in the State and Post Office Departments.

REMAINS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT .- The Bos ton Gazette says, letters have been received there from Colonel Bliss, that if the remains of the late President are removed from Washington at all they will be carried to the family ground in Kentucky.

Second Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute

Open on the 18th November next. THE Second Annual Fair of the South Caroli

Mexico.

-Henry Connelly,
Thomas Cabez DeBaca,
2724

The Second Anna Pair of the South Carolina In a Institute, for the promotion of ART, ME-CHANICHAL INGENUITY, &c., will be held in Charleston, opening on the 18th November, and to continue during the week. Specimens of every branch of Industry are earnestly solicited. Premiums will be awarded—

4934 for the best specimens, a Silver Medal; for the 14374 next best, a Diploma. For original Inventions, a suitable premium, at the discretion of the judges.

A selection will be made of the best specimen of Mechanism and the Arts-of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Rosin and Turpen-tine—and sent to the World's Fair, to be held in London, in the spring of 1851.

A large and commodious building has been se

lected for the exhibition, and every attention will The aggregate vote cast for Governor, was be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All articles must be directed to L. M. Harch, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, and be delivered by the 14th of No-any paper money in those provinces.

GREECE. Communications addressed to James H. TAY-

LOR, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, The Hon. Jos. H. LUMPKIN, of Georgia, will deliver the Annual Address, on Tuesday night, of the United States, by two Senators and one the 18th November.

Arrangements have been made with the South

> WM. GREGG, President. E. C. Jones, Sec'ry.

Section of the second

BY TELEGRAPH. Latest Foreign News.

ARRIVALOFTHE STEAMER ATLANTIC FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

JENNY LIND ARRIVED IN NEW YORK. DECLINE IN THE COTTON MARKET.

GRAIN ON THE DECLINE. HOSTILITIES BETWEEN DEMMARK AND GREAT OVERFLOW IN BELGIUM.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. [By Telegraph for the Bultimore Clipper.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 1-6 P. M. The American Mail Steamer Atlantic, arrived ere to day at 12 o'clock. She brings Liverpool dates to the 21st, and London to the 20th

Jenny Lind, the distinguished vocalist, arrived in the Atlantic. She enjoys good health and is in fine spirits. There are in all 133 passengers

The news brought by this arrival is of commer ial importance as regards cotton and corn; but politically it possesses little interest.

It is stated that, upon leaving Liverpool, the xcitement to see Jenny Lind was so great, that t was with difficulty she could reach the Dock. On the voyage she made herself quite popular mencement of a second decline; and others, by her engaging manners, and seemed to enjoy more firm, laugh at the chicken-hearted policy herself greatly, dancing almost every night, and of some holders who cry out before they are participating freely in all the amusements. She hurt. We think quietness should be the course also gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors, of things; for, as we have latterly written, unwhich realised £70 sterling. A large crowd til the season is more advanced all calculations was waiting at the wharf to receive her on the arrival of the steamer, and she was loudly

cheered. The crowd followed her carriage to

the Irving House, where they continued their

demonstrations of enthusiasm, in acknowledgment of which she appeared several times at the The accounts from Schleswig represent omplete suspension of the operations of both ormies in the field, but the general impression s that the stillness will not be of long duration Some of the new German recruits are said to be already murmuring at the inactivity to which they are compelled to summit. Advices from Belgium state that a large tract of the country pr. sents a most melancholy harvest scene. For

nearly sixty miles all the lowlands are flooded, and the corn floating about. Thousands of acres of water stretch on each side of the railway, and might be taken for lakes, were it not for the rows of tree tops that mark the margins of the submerged fields BELGIUM.

The floods had done great damage to the low ands. For sixty-one miles between Lille and Nemur, the fields are completely flooded and he crops destroyed, as also in other places on A letter states that if the floods are general, Belgium must be a buyer of foreign orn this year.

Accounts from Belgium report that serious nundations had occurred there, by which flour and grain had suffered greatly. SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

RENDSBURGH, August 16 .- At present there s a complete suspension of the operations of both armies, but an engagement is looked for Weather intensely hot, but measures are beng taken to preserve the health of the troops

The towns of Sonninen and Fredrickstadt had been occupied by the Holstein troops after the Danes land visited them, and the Schleswig Holstein Riflemen had recaptured 400 oxen from the Danes on their route to Schleswig, and brought them in safety into the Holstein territory. The cholera has been making fearful ravages in Brunswick; since the month of June 300 persons had died.

On the 7th of this month the King of Den mark contracted a morgantic marriage with Lola Rasmussen. The marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Jutland. Mdlle Rasmussen was before his notice the following eighteen changes, which have taken place in England since I beour divisions are not hopeless—the voice of natural control our divisions are not hopeless. formerly a milliner, and was well known to the acquainted with the King, and has now been raised to the rank of Baroness Danner. She has great is fluence over the King; persons well nformed state that she exercises her influence in the Danish revolutionary cause, and was the person that induced the King to make such sudden concessions to the Casmo club in the Copenhagen revolution of 1849. This marriage is so far important that it confirms the extinction of the royal house of Denmark. On this ground the Ministry opposed this union till the protocol was signed; this done, the marriage was to the interest of Russia.

The Kolner Zeitung has a telegraphic despatch from Hamburg to the 17th ult., stating that an engagement took place on the evening of the 16th, between a Danish steamer, accompanied by two gun boats, and a Holstein steamer, (the Lowe) which was likewise supported by two our boats. The contest continued throughout the night, and at half-past seven in the morning the Danish vessels retreated. The Lowe has suffered from the enemy's fire, and one of the gun boats was in danger of being burnt. PRUSSIA ÂND AUSTRIA.

We learn from a telegraphic despatch, dated Berlin, August 17th, in the Kolner Zeitung, that the Austrian invitation for another Diet (Bunder Land) rendered Berlin on that day, and that

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO., Prussia is resolved to decline accepting any proposal in this or in a similar sense.

Berlin letters of the 16th August, state that it is now confirmed by the semi-official organs of the Prussian government that the differences between Prussia and Austria respecting the interpretation of the regulations on the subject o federal fortresses, (differences which resulted from the refusal of Austria to allow the Baden troops to pass the federal fortress of Mentz.) are about to be submitted to a court of arbitration. Austria has appointed Bavaria. Nothing is known of the power which Prussia is about to appoint. AUSTRIA.

T'e fine of 2,000,000 florins imposed on the Iungarian Jews has at length been formally remitted, and they have pledged themselves to deposite in the hands of government 1,000,000 florins as a fund for Jewish schools. This voluntary tax is to be paid within two years. It is not the intention of government to proceed t the sale of any of the estates confiscated in Hungary, but to farm them for a period of two or three years. There can be little or no doubt that they will eventually be returned to their former proprietors. ITALY.

The Pope is in sad perplexity, in consequence of the conviction of six murderers, to whose sentence of decapitation he is called upon to affix his name. No execution has yet taken place under the reign of Pius IX, owing to his invincible reluctance to sign a death warrant He wishes the miscreants to be sent to the galleys for the rest of their lives; but the government and the judges are not inclined to give

Accounts from Verona state that the Austhe loan of 120,000,000 florins. The government does not wish to pledge itself not to issue

According to intelligence from Athens, of the 5th instant, the King is on the eve of taking a journey, and has appointed a regency, consist- lishing business, the person desiring them will iourney, and has appointed a regency, consisting of the Ministers, presided over by the Queen. The Ministers of Justice and the interior have resigned. Delianni has accepted the Carolina Railroad Company, to let all articles intended for the Fair, return free of charge. latter department, with the interims of Finance and Eccle siastical Affairs. nance and Eccle siastical Affairs.

The Government, it was reported, contempla-

ted reforms and modifications more favorable to

free trade in the customs tariff.

Accounts from Madrid of the 10th ultimo, state the government is actively employed in the organizatiod of a corps of 4,000 men to reinforce the garrison at Cuba.

MALTA, Cholera declining; 69 attacks on the 11th, inst., and 60 deaths. On the 12th, 23 attacks and 31 deaths; total attacks, not including army and navy, 1817; deaths 996. At Alexandria the

holera caused many deaths, SARDINIA. Advices from Turin of the 7th instant state that much agitation existed in consequence of the refusal of the clergy to administer the last sacrament to M. Santa Rosa, Minister of Com-

merce, on his death bed.
RUSSIA AND POLAND. The Vossiche Zeitung gives the following ac-

count of the Russian naval force on the 9th of

The Russian fleet consists, according to official reports, of 168 sail of ships of all sorts and sizes, and are as follows:—4 line battle ships of 120; 6 of 100 to 110; 26 of 80 to 90; 18 of 70 to 80 guns; 50 corvettes, brigs and schooners : and 24 steamers. This naval force is divided into five squadrons; the Baltic squadron consists of about 40,000 men, including the artillery but the paper states that the crews are not of the very best quality of men, and amongst them are many Jews from Poland.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Tuesday evening, Aug. 20-The excitement of a 30,000 bale day in cotton, (10,000 bought by one house,) has produced its natural result—a collapse. There is now little doing in the staple, and prices have declined a full #d per lb.; yet this begets no life or animation. Some say it is only the comof things; for, as we have latterly written, unof crop are futile; but it cannot be overwhelming, and may be under an average. Sales yesterday of 5000 bales, and to-day 4000, chiefly to consumers.

Liverpool Aug. 20. The Cotton market has ruled heavy and a decline of 4d. per lb. has taken place within the past three days. The sales in he same time amount to 9,500 bales.

Breadstuffs. In London there was a fair supply of English wheat, and prices were one shilling ower. London Corn quiet and dull. In Liverpool there was a good demand for flour, and prices maintained former quotations. Red wheat ad declined, one to two pence per bushel. Corn quiet—Common American flour had declined 6d er barrel.

Nothing new or important in Provisions or Groceries. Money Market. Consols and foreign stocks

remained unchanged. Denmark and Schleswig. Accounts from Schloswig Holstein represent that the field operations of both armies have been completely suspended, but the general impression is that this will not be of long duration. Some of the newly recruited Germans are said to be already murmuring at the inactivity, but they are com-

pelled to submit.

Belgium. Accounts from Belgium state that large tract of country has been overflowed. The inundation extends over 60 miles-nearly all the low lands are flooded, and corn is floating about, presenting a desolate scene. of acres are under water on each side of the railway, and it might be taken for a vast lake, were it not for rows of tree tops that mark the margins

of the submerged fields. France. The speech of Louis Napoleon at Lyons, on the occasion of the great banquet held there, has produced much sensation. The general feeling among the legitimists and demorats, is that of satisfaction. Louis Napoleon announces his determination to remain at the head of affairs if public opinion should fayor him. without regard to obstacles placed in his way by the framers of the Constitution.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

THE subscribers are constantly receiving direct from the manufacturers, MADE TO THEIR trade, and to which they with confidence invite the attention of purchasers, with a guarantee that the goods will be found PURE FLAX, to wit:

Shirting and Fronting Linens and Lawns Pillow Case, Coatee, and Sheeting Linens Russia, Bird's Eye, and Huckaback Diapers Blenched and Brown Table Damasks, of as

Damask Doylies, Napkins and Cloths, of vari-Dowlass, Glass Cloths, Black, White & Brown Lady's, Gent's, and Children's Linen Cambrid

Handkerchiefs, etc. etc. C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO. 209 King street, Charleston, S. C. Sep. 3, 1850-3m

PLAINS, BLANKETS, KERSEYS AND

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Direct Importers of all WOOLEN GOODS, have just received per Ships, "Gulnare," "Orion," and "Somerset," from Liverpool, their fall supply of PLAINS, KERSEYS, WHITE and COLORED BLANK ETS, WHITE, RED, BLUE and GREEN FLANNEL BLANKETING, Guernsey Shirts, Kilmarnock Caps, Scotch Bonnets, &c., &c., expressly suited to our Southern Planters trade, and

National Medical College, Washington, District of Columbia. THE annual course of lectures will commence on the first Monday in November, the 4th

Charleston,

209 King st., northwest cor. King & Market sts.

Thos. Miller, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Wm. P Johnson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children.

Joshua Riley, M. D., Professor of Materia

Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.

John Frederick May, M. D., Professor of Surery. Grafton Tyler, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine.
Robert King Stone, M. D., Adjunct Professor

of Anatomy and Physiology.
Edward Foreman, M. D., Professor of Chem istry and Pharmacy.

James E. Morgan, M. D., Prosecutor and Dem

selected from the Washington Infirmary. Operation performed before the class. For a full course of lectures Demonstrator's ticket -

Graduation fee -Good board can be procured at from \$2 to \$3 per week. JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.,

Sep 3-2awtNovlif Dean of the Faculty To Editors and Publishers.

DHE advertiser has had much experience as a Book and Job Printer, and has been the Edi tor of two or three newspapers and one magazine. He is at present foreman of a daily morning paper, but finds the situation too hard for his health. He desires a situation, either as editor or assistant trian Government had rejected the propositions of the Lambardo Venetian deputies relative to joys a respectable reputation in literature, being a

loys a respectable reputation in literature, being a contributor to several of the popular magazines and newspapers of the day. As an editor, he has been successful beyond the efforts of mere mediocrity. A situation in the country, that would allow him means to prosecute the study of the law, is most desirable; but if his services will be of any

please addrees W., Savannah, Geo. P.S. The best reference given as to ability and haracter. He would be willing to become interested pecuniarily, in a paper where labor was considered capital, and where it could be turned into